

The Intelligencer.

"They made it a wilderness and called it peace." The young lawyers, with Boring at their head, having strangled liberty in its cradle last Saturday, met yesterday and felicitated themselves over the quiet that now reigns in Warsaw.

YESTERDAY'S meeting was a purely devotional affair on the part of the young lawyers. They went up to the temple for a few moments to return thanks for the outlook. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. S. O. Taylor, and the meeting adjourned.

THERE was harmony at the young lawyers' Democratic meeting at the Court House yesterday. Neither Col. O'Brien nor any other disturbing element was present. None of the old Scribes and Pharisees went up to the temple at the ringing of the bell.

(Great interest will attach to the meeting of Todd's Democratic Committee next week. The case of the old regular calls for the nicest and most delicate adjustment. It is Todd can let them down easily like, so that they will not look too much discomfited, he will desire the City Sergeant next January. This is the time for him to make a great reputation.

COMING down the Court House steps from the meeting yesterday afternoon an old Democratic regular was heard to say: "Wal, it's a mercy we've got folks to tell us 'The rights an' wrongs of these matters, I told 'em the law an' what it gits in a'."

For Elbridge G. Cramer, he and Hannes G. With John G. F. and Alfred C. Can run the whole party.

We fear that the getting down off the fence of our friend Kimberly, (after three days deliberation) and throwing himself at last on the side of the young lawyers, had a damaging effect on the prospects of the regulars. At all events the Chairman of the Democratic Committee issued his proclamation after Kimberly got down. Previous to that time he would do nothing in the matter, although the regulars sought him diligently and with tears.

A POLITICAL MANUAL.—We are in receipt of a useful and interesting work called the "Eighteen Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers," a little volume gotten up, in paper and cloth, by W. A. Taylor, editor of the Pittsburgh Post, and sold respectively at 50c and \$1.25. It has already passed through three editions, being in demand as a book of reference these times. It furnishes a brief summary of each administration from Washington down to Grant. Also the members of the various Cabinets, the changes made, and a list of the Speakers of the House and Presidents pro tem. of the Senate; also the Presidents of the Continental Congress and the Chief Justices of the United States, and likewise a list of the members of the First Congress and those of the present Congress; also the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, together with all amendments and the date of their adoption.

There have been but seven Chief Justices since the formation of the Government in 1789. John Jay, of New York, held the position from September 26, 1789, to July, 1795; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, from July, 1795, to December of that year; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, from December, 1795, to January, 1801; John Marshall, of Virginia, from January, 1801, to March, 1836; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, from 1836 to October, 1864; S. P. Chase, of Ohio, from 1864 to May 7, 1873; Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, appointed January 19, 1874.

We observe in looking over the list of the signers of the Declaration, that the elder Adams was the longest lived one among them; born October 19th, 1735, and lived to the 4th of July, 1826, on which day both he and Jefferson died, the latter at the age of 83. The Adams family are long lived stock. John Quincy lived to be 81, and Charles Francis Adams is now in his 70th year. John Quincy Adams and Andrew Johnson are the only two Presidents who after their terms of office served in either branch of Congress. James Madison and James Monroe served in the Virginia Convention of 1829-30 and John Tyler served as a member of the Secession Convention of 1861. Martin Van Buren came to the front once more, as a candidate for the Presidency, in 1848, and was able to revenge himself on the Democratic party for the adoption of the two-thirds rule at Baltimore in 1844 (whereby his nomination was defeated) and give the State of New York to General Taylor against Cass.

We did not set out to go into these details when we opened the little volume before us, but as this is Centennial year, everything in the way of historical information about the country is in order.

The Hon. Killian V. Whaley, who died the other day down at Pt. Pleasant, was an illustration of what energy, even though very poorly assisted by other qualities, will do for a man. Energy elected Mr. Whaley to Congress from the Third District in 1861, and kept him there until 1866, and afterward secured him the appointment of United States Collector at Brazos Santiago (at the mouth of the Rio Grande) from whence he was removed in a short time under a cloud. He was not a man of much education or general intelligence, and was the butt of a joke in Congress at one time in connection with the use of the words "et al." He came to this State from Ohio (although a native of New York) when about twenty-one years old, and settled in Wayne county, where he carried on the lumber and mercantile business. When things became hot in the summer of 1861, and the Third District, in consequence of the defection of Albert Gallatin Jenkins, was left without a representative in Congress, Mr. Whaley offered himself as a candidate, and on account of the rebels poor-pooling the day, had no difficulty in

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Durnell introduced a bill for the relief of certain settlers of public lands. Passed.

Mr. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with a statement of the United States troops stationed in the Southern States, and all the information connected therewith. Objected to.

The Speaker then called the committee for reports of a private nature.

Mr. Brown (Ky.), from the Committee on Claims, presented a message of the President vetoing the Senate bill for the relief of G. B. Taylor and J. H. Luckert, assignees of Wm. T. Cheatham, and moved the bill be passed notwithstanding the President's veto. Passed, yeas 181, nays 14.

Mr. Tresser offered a resolution appointing J. H. Patterson Doorkeeper of the House. Adopted, and Patterson sworn into office.

The Speaker presented a message from the President vetoing the bill providing for the recording of deeds, mortgages and other conveyances effecting real estate in the District of Columbia. The message and bill passed.

Mr. Elen, chairman of the Committee on War Claims, the House considered the bill making an appropriation for the payment of the claims reported allowed by the Commissioner of Claims. Passed.

Mr. Luttrell introduced a resolution relating to a recent publication charged that \$300,000 had been expended by the people of the Pacific coast to procure the passage of a bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to make immediate investigation into the truthfulness of the charges. He desired the closest investigation, and if any one had any testimony that money had been used in lobbying for the passage of the bill, he would be glad to see the bill defeated in the Senate. The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, in the chair, on the private calendar, and a number of private bills were passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill for the retirement of Judge McCandless, the question being on agreeing to the Senate amendment providing that he shall resign his office within six months after the passage of this act. It was agreed to—yeas 89, nays 89, and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back a bill for the creation of a sinking fund for liquidation for government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and for settlement of the claims of the government on account of said bond. Placed on the Union Pacific Railroad bill.

The bill provides that the United States shall credit the company with \$1,000,000, the computed value of 6,000,000 acres of land, to be reconveyed to the government, which sum together with the \$1,000,000 now due for government transportation shall be made the basis of the sinking fund, and the company to pay into the U. S. Treasury sum not exceeding \$750,000 a year, as will when added to other sums credited to the sinking fund with 6 per cent interest per annum, computed semi-annually, will be sufficient to extinguish the government's indebtedness to the company.

The bill requires the company to provide for and pay the land grant bonds issued on all the lands which are to be reconveyed to the government.

The report from the same committee to create a sinking fund for the Central Pacific R. R. Co. contains the same provisions, except the money payment into the United States Treasury is to be \$850,000 per year. The company is to reconvey and have credit for 6,000,000 acres of land in Utah and Nevada at the same valuation of \$2 per acre.

The bill was reported by the Committee on Appropriations reported, with various amendments, the House bill making appropriation for the legislative, judicial and executive expenses for the fiscal year. Placed on the calendar.

The Naval Appropriation bill received from the House yesterday was read by its title and referred.

Legislative business was then suspended and the consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed with closed doors.

Without decision, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

Half Rates to the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—The Committee on Transportation of the National Democratic Convention have received notice from over 100 railroads that they will make half-rate delegates and others desiring to attend the convention at half-rate fares. A large number of roads will commute their rates to half-rate for delegates and to Centennial rates for all others. Besides these, a number of roads will charge one and one-half fare for round-trip tickets, and others name and three cents per mile each way.

The Crowds at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The weather continues delightful, and the number of visitors at the Exposition grounds increases from day to day. It is estimated that fully 40,000 people will be on the grounds to-day. During the first thirteen days of the Exposition, according to the report 498,838 people visited the grounds, or considerable more than three times the number that visited the Vienna Exposition during the same period.

A Terrible Incident.

WORCESTER, MASS., May 26.—Samuel J. Frost was executed this morning for the murder of his wife's brother, Franklin P. Towne, July 4, 1875. When the drop fell a terrible scene was enacted. The crowd was so great that the heat of Frost was jerked from his body and hung only by the ligaments. The blood spurted in every direction over the scaffold floor.

Contradicted.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The agent here of the Medford Manufacturing Company of Winchester, Connecticut, says that there is truth whatever in the statement that Mr. Medford has gone to Europe with any of the company's funds. He, however, admits the failure of the company.

Opening of the Campaign in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—The Republicans opened the campaign to-night by a reception to ex-Minister Orth, candidate for Governor, at the Academy of Music. He was introduced by ex-Governor Baker and followed by Gen. Brown and several other speakers.

Commutation of Sentence.

ALBANY, May 26.—Andrew Fuchs had his sentence to death commuted to imprisonment for life.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Creswell Before the Postal Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Ex-Postmaster General Creswell was examined by the House Committee on Postoffice and Post-roads today, and testified that the first year he was Postmaster General there was scarcely any straw bidding, but that in 1870, after the examination of certain bids, he came to the conclusion that they were not made in good faith. He presented the draft of a bill which he thought would protect the department. This bill was considered in the Senate. He wanted to exclude the manifestly fictitious bids, and in case of the failure by the lowest bidder to comply with his contract, to have the authority to make a contract with any other bidder or outside person. This was struck from the bill and a provision inserted that in case of the failure of the contractor, the Postmaster General should take the next lowest, and as soon as thus amended, the bill became a law. He then called on the Attorney General for an opinion whether or not the refusal of the next lowest bidder, he was required to advertise for proposals. The Attorney General said that he must advertise, with the aid of official dates, the reasons for his action in certain contracts.

PROTECTION FOR THE BLACK HILLS.

At the solicitation of Governor Taylor, who came here for the purpose of having a report sent to protect the miners in the Black Hills, General Sherman yesterday sent the following telegram to General Sheridan:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, May 25.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

Have just been to the President with Gov. Taylor. After reading papers and some discussion, the President said that people who had gone to the Black Hills of Dakota, in violation of the law, were there wrongfully, and that they should be notified of the fact; but the Government is engaged in certain measures that will probably result in opening up the country to occupation and settlement; meantime, the Indians should not be allowed to scalp and kill any body, and you are authorized to afford protection to all persons who are coming away or who are conveying food and stores to those already there. I understand that arrangements are now in progress with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to remove and maintain the agency. The Indians should be kept near the agencies if satisfactory arrangements as to the whites, who have intruded on the Sioux reservation are made.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE COTTON CLAIMS.

Secretary Britton says that a list of all the cotton claims presented to and paid by the Treasury Department from January, 1865, to the present time will be perfected and transmitted to the House at the earliest day practicable. The Secretary alludes in his letter to the large amount of work to be performed.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members. Secretary of the Treasury, who has not returned from New York. The principal topic of discussion was the case of Lawrence, the silk smuggler, whose plea of guilty of the charge of forgery was mentioned to the Cabinet by Judge Tamm, who returned from his mission to the Cabinet. There was considerable discussion on the subject of the trial of Lawrence, and it was stated that the understanding is that he will be tried only on the charge to which he has pleaded guilty and not on the other counts. Much routine business was done in the Cabinet. There were some considerations of Indian matters. A telegram has been received from Bismarck, announcing that serious fears exist that the Indians will rebel again that settlement. Gen. Sherman does not think that this will happen, and he has authorized a call upon a command out of the nearest military post for aid.

CHECKING INVESTIGATION.

The sub-judicial Committee met this afternoon and re-called A. P. Robinson, who testified that he had read the testimony of Amos Carey before the Committee. Witness never told Carey that the package which witness brought to Blaine was an installment of bonds, but that it was an installment of bonds; had often talked with Carey in a social way and might sometimes have said that the package may have contained bonds, but never said it really did, for witness never knew Robinson did not know. He thought he considered himself responsible for any inference Carey may have drawn from the conversation. He considered Carey a man of veracity and good moral character.

Witness was recalled, and repeated his former testimony, that Robinson had told him the package contained bonds. Witness submitted two telegrams which he had just received from his wife, in Arkansas, setting forth that she had read in the papers Robinson's statement about the story, and saying that she had no doubt that he was telling the truth, as she was present with Carey at the time Robinson made the statement.

Witness said Robinson and himself were on good and intimate terms with each other, and he considered Robinson a man of truth and veracity, never having heard him repeat anything for veracity called into question before.

Mr. Blaine said he had understood that the committee had summoned Caldwell from London, and assuming that to be correct he desires to know if the committee would like to keep this thought in Caldwell should say so. He thought the committee should report upon this matter now.

Mr. Hunton, the Chairman, said, that the matter of summoning Caldwell, was in charge of the sub-judicial Committee and not of the Sub-Committee, and he could not state what their purpose was.

Mr. Blaine said if there were no more witnesses to be heard upon the matter he would offer himself as a witness. After some discussion he was allowed to make a statement, confining himself to the package spoken of, and he was sworn and made the following statement:

BLAINE SPEARS FOR HIMSELF.

Mr. Chairman, it is entirely true that in the spring of 1871 Robinson delivered to me in the Speaker's parlor a package. I should think the package was about eighteen or twenty inches long and about four inches in diameter. I received his card while sitting in the Speaker's chair. As soon as it became convenient, I went out and met him in the Speaker's parlor. He handed me a package and said, "This is a package which Caldwell handed me for you." The package was done up carefully in brown paper, with the ends tied down—tied, I should say, with a string, in a very loose manner. I chatted with him a moment about the condition of the Fort Smith road, and somewhat about the coal lands in the Arkansas valley, which he then wanted to sell to some member of the House. I have forgotten whether or not I told him I was going to the village of the flow and he went in with me; as I passed up to the Chair I threw the bundle down carelessly; it lay there until the House adjourned, and I took it down in the lower private room, that I had; it lay there for months; it was a package of maps

some of them description pamphlets, and some description sketches; I mean some of those made by individuals and not published, showing the coal fields in the Arkansas valley. It was considered at the time by Caldwell and others that there would be quite a speculation in buying those lands, and those allotted off to show how much could be got in one body. As the sections were taken alternately, it was hard to get a large tract together, and very few thousands of dollars would buy a considerable quantity of them. I think the company offered them at \$5 or \$6 an acre. This was sent to me as a prospectus and a general setting forth of the merits and virtues of the speculation. I did not give a great deal of attention to that, and the package there was nothing more mysterious in it than if I should hand this book to the Chairman. It was delivered in a crowd, carried into the house and thrown down without care and it lay in my room with a miscellaneous lot of papers probably for a year, before I took it up, and now and then Robinson never delivered me a bond of the Ft. Smith & Little Rock Company either in Washington or any other place. I desire to make that statement as broad as it can be made in every shape and form both inclusively and exclusively. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state where I desire to repeat under oath in relation to this entire \$64,000 charge, the statement made by me on the floor of the House in all its parts without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, as the iron-clad says.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Bishop James presided in the Conference to-day, and the entire session was taken up in debate on the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Itinerancy, the point in discussion being the election of presidential electors by the Conference. The minority report, providing that presiding elders shall be appointed by the Bishops, or nomination by a majority of the Annual Conference by ballot, without debate, provided, however, that in case the Bishops shall deem that the interests of the Church demand that any person so nominated be otherwise proposed, they shall submit their judgment to the Conference, which shall then proceed to make other nominations until the required number be obtained. This subject was discussed until adjournment.

A Terrible Tragedy.

MEMPHIS, May 26.—A terrible tragedy was enacted near Germantown, this country, yesterday morning. S. M. Ellis, a well-known citizen of Germantown, was killed by a train. He was on his way to attend a Masonic Lodge in Germantown, was met by Thomas and Robert Resnor, neighbors of his, who accused him of having slandered their niece. They asked him to sign a paper, which he refused to do, whereupon they shot him in the back and breast, killing him instantly. Thomas Resnor, who claims to have killed Ellis, went to Germantown and surrendered himself, telling what he had done. Later in the day Robert was arrested, and both were brought here and placed in jail. Ellis leaves a wife and two children. There are conflicting stories in regard to the origin of the difficulty.

Mexican Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—A special to the Galveston News from Brownsville, Texas, May 25, says that Gen. Escobedo remains at Matamoros, and has received a telegram from the government forces under Fuero and the revolutionists under Naranjo and Trevino, in which the latter were defeated. No confirmation or particulars have been received. The revolution must be at a standstill. Mexican war results, and provisions and reinforcements for Escobedo, have arrived off Brazos from Tampico. All is quiet along the border.

Business Failures.

BOSTON, May 26.—A special from Windsor Locks, Connecticut, says that the stock and business of William W. Medford, of underwear, have failed. Liabilities \$109,000. The assets, it is hoped, will pay the indebtedness dollar for dollar. The stock of the company is principally held in Hartford and Boston, though W. G. Medford, of Chicago, is a large shareholder. Medford disappeared a week ago, and his family have received information that he has gone to Europe. He had drawn \$7,000 upon his own personal account and \$33,000 on the selling agent of the company in New York.

No Cutting of Rates.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Representatives of the Pennsylvania, Erie and New York Central railroads met yesterday and agreed upon the following order, which was promptly sent to their agents:

"The Erie, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, in consideration of the fact that they are making or allowing to be made by your line any contracts or rebates, or hold out any inducement, cut or deviation from the tariff rates on westbound freight, and are strictly ordered not to interfere with shippers of other lines."

Murdered His Mother.

CHICAGO, May 26.—James Compton, arrested yesterday under circumstances which led to the belief that he had murdered his mother, residing near Portland avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was today held over to the Criminal Court, the case being probable cause. The woman was badly bruised, and that the two had been engaged in a drunken quarrel just before her death.

Weather Report.

W. A. DEWEY, Meteorologist.
OFFICE OF THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

In Tennessee and Ohio Valley, falling or stationary barometer, winds mostly from north or northeast, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the former, occasional rains.

Judge Lynch.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 26.—Further particulars of the lynching of the Harbison murders, which took place in Edgefield county, near the Abbeville line, show the crime to have been one of extraordinary brutality. It was participated in by six negro men. The six men were shot down by the citizens, white and colored, in broad daylight, after the prisoner's ineffectual resistance. The women remain in custody of the sheriff.

Killed by the Cars.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—James Johnson, Mayor of Middletown, Ohio, while riding home on a train on the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad last evening, fell asleep and was carried by the cars. He was thrown out and killed by the cars. The train was stopped and the body was taken out and placed in a hearse.

Fast Mail Train Wrecked.

ALBANY, May 26.—The fast mail train jumped the track here this morning, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Decided not to Accept.

PARIS, May 26.—At a meeting of the delegates from forty-four workingmen's societies it was decided not to accept the government's provision for the expenses of a visit to Philadelphia to the Centennial Exhibition, subject to the condition that the government shall select the delegates.

BERLIN CONFERENCE.

The journal *Debats* purports to give in full the summary of the note of the Berlin Conference. The preamble recites that the powers have moral right and duty to obtain the fulfillment of the engagements which the Sultan contracted in accepting the terms of Count Andrassy's note. On its fulfillment depends the maintenance of peace. The Sultan has as yet performed nothing whereby Musselman fanaticism is curbed. The Solonica affair is due to the Sultan's hesitation. The memorandum states that the powers have agreed upon the following points:

First—A two months armistice, during which it is hoped that an understanding of the basis of Andrassy's note will be reached.

Second—The Porte to restore the Christians' houses and churches, supply the owners with food and exempt them from taxation for three years from their return.

Third—Such relief to be distributed by a commission composed of representatives of two religions of Herzegovina with a Christian presiding.

Fourth—The Turkish troops to be withdrawn, except from six fortified towns, until a complete pacification of the country.

Fifth—The Herzegovinians not to lay down their arms until the Moslems have laid down theirs, and the reforms have been faithfully executed.

Sixth—The Consuls or Delegates of the Powers to superintend generally the execution of the reforms, especially the reform of the railways.

The note concludes that if the armistice expires before accomplishment of the programme, such effectual measures will be taken by the powers as may appear requisite.

ENGLAND.

Theft of a Valuable Painting.

LONDON, May 26.—A painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough, recently purchased for \$92,500, was last night, cut loose from the frame and stolen.

LATER.

A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the apprehension of the person who stole the portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire.

THE EMMA MINE IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Philip Calan, liberal member for Dunleith, gave notice that on Monday he would discuss whether, in view of grave disclosures made through the Emma mine, it was the duty of the Government to institute a commission of inquiry into the fraudulent suppression of facts and misrepresentation in the prospectus of the Emma mining company, the Government intends to take the law officers of the crown for an opinion regarding the propriety of instituting criminal proceedings against the persons implicated.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople says, the memorandum of the Berlin Conference has not been officially communicated, but it is stated that the Porte will reject it and ask the European powers to keep within the limits of the treaty of Paris, and not to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey. The Porte intends to call out all the Reserves and make a supreme effort to suppress the insurrection. It is rumored that the Sultan on learning that the cash in the Treasury was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the public debt, promised to advance the necessary funds from his private purse. The Carrier D. Orient asserts that in that part of Bulgaria where the insurrection prevails 118 villages, which contained 100,000 inhabitants have been burned.

ITALY.

ROME, May 26.—The Parliamentary Committee, on the Basile Convention have decided to reject it.

Obituary.

VIENNA, May 26.—Field Marshal Baron von John, chief of the general staff of the Austrian army, is dead.

FIRE RECORD.

Fire at Melodeon Hall—A Great Painting Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock to-night in Melodeon Hall, which was partially destroyed by the fire. The loss was estimated at \$10,000. The painting destroyed was by the artist, J. M. W. Turner, and was valued at \$10,000. The fire was caused by a gas lamp, and the fire spread rapidly, destroying the painting and the interior of the hall.

RAILROAD BONDS—Generally strong.

STOCKS—Generally quiet. The Erie, the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, in consideration of the fact that they are making or allowing to be made by your line any contracts or rebates, or hold out any inducement, cut or deviation from the tariff rates on westbound freight, and are strictly ordered not to interfere with shippers of other lines."

Western Union... 100
Chicago & North Western... 100
Illinois Central... 100
St. Louis & San Francisco... 100
Rock Island... 100
Missouri Pacific... 100
Kansas City Southern... 100
St. Paul & Northern Pacific... 100
Great Northern... 100
Northern Pacific... 100
Montana Pacific... 100
Idaho Pacific... 100
Washington... 100
Oregon... 100
California... 100
Texas... 100
Louisiana... 100
Alabama... 100
Georgia... 100
Florida... 100
South Carolina... 100
North Carolina... 100
Virginia... 100
Maryland... 100
Delaware... 100
Pennsylvania... 100
New Jersey... 100
New York... 100
Connecticut... 100
Rhode Island... 100
Massachusetts... 100
Vermont... 100
New Hampshire... 100
Maine... 100
Hawaii... 100
Alaska... 100
Territories... 100
Foreign... 100

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher. No. 2 Chicago spring wheat, 1 1/2c; No. 3, 1 1/4c; No. 4, 1 1/2c; No. 5, 1 1/4c; No. 6, 1 1/2c; No. 7, 1 1/4c; No. 8, 1 1/2c; No. 9, 1 1/4c; No. 10, 1 1/2c; No. 11, 1 1/4c; No. 12, 1 1/2c; No. 13, 1 1/4c; No. 14, 1 1/2c; No. 15, 1 1/4c; No. 16, 1 1/2c; No. 17, 1 1/4c; No. 18, 1 1/2c; No. 19, 1 1/4c; No. 20, 1 1/2c; No. 21, 1 1/4c; No. 22, 1 1/2c; No. 23, 1 1/4c; No. 24, 1 1/2c; No. 25, 1 1/4c; No. 26, 1 1/2c; No. 27, 1 1/4c; No. 28, 1 1/2c; No. 29, 1 1/4c; No. 30, 1 1/2c; No. 31, 1 1/4c; No. 32, 1 1/2c; No. 33, 1 1/4c; No. 34, 1 1/2c; No. 35, 1 1/4c; No. 36, 1 1/2c; No. 37, 1 1/4c; No. 38, 1 1/2c; No. 39, 1 1/4c; No. 40, 1 1/2c; No. 41, 1 1/4c; No. 42, 1 1/2c; No. 43, 1 1/4c; No. 44, 1 1/2c; No. 45, 1 1/4c; No. 46, 1 1/2c; No. 47, 1 1/4c; No. 48, 1 1/2c; No. 49, 1 1/4c; No. 50, 1 1/2c; No. 51, 1 1/4c; No. 52, 1 1/2c; No. 53, 1 1/4c; No. 54, 1 1/2c; No. 55, 1 1/4c; No. 56, 1 1/2c; No. 57, 1 1/4c; No. 58, 1 1/2c; No. 59, 1 1/4c; No. 60, 1 1/2c; No. 61, 1 1/4c; No. 62, 1 1/2c; No. 63, 1 1/4c; No. 64, 1 1/2c; No. 65, 1 1/4c; No. 66, 1 1/2c; No. 67, 1 1/4c; No. 68, 1 1/2c; No. 69, 1 1/4c; No. 70, 1 1/2c; No. 71, 1 1/4c; No. 72, 1 1/2c; No. 73, 1 1/4c; No. 74, 1 1/2c; No. 75, 1 1/4c; No. 76, 1 1/2c; No. 77, 1 1/4c; No. 78, 1 1/2c; No. 79, 1 1/4c; No. 80, 1 1/2c; No. 81, 1 1/4c; No. 82, 1 1/2c; No. 83, 1 1/4c; No. 84, 1 1/2c; No. 85, 1 1/4c; No. 86, 1 1/2c; No. 87, 1 1/4c; No. 88, 1 1/2c; No. 89, 1 1/4c; No. 90, 1 1/2c; No. 91, 1 1/4c; No. 92, 1 1/2c; No. 93, 1 1/4c; No. 94, 1 1/2c; No. 95, 1 1/4c; No. 96, 1 1/2c; No. 97, 1 1/4c; No. 98, 1 1/2c; No. 99, 1 1/4c; No. 100, 1 1/2c.

Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, May 26.—Pig Iron—Market unchanged. No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 37c; No. 5, 36c; No. 6, 35c; No. 7, 34c; No. 8, 33c; No. 9, 32c; No. 10, 31c; No. 11, 30c; No. 12, 29c; No. 13, 28c; No. 14, 27c; No. 15, 26c; No. 16, 25c; No. 17, 24c; No. 18, 23c; No. 19, 22c; No. 20, 21c; No. 21, 20c; No. 22, 19c; No. 23, 18c; No. 24, 17c; No. 25, 16c; No. 26, 15c; No. 27, 14c; No. 28, 13c; No. 29, 12c; No. 30, 11c; No. 31, 10c; No. 32, 9c; No. 33, 8c; No. 34, 7c; No. 35, 6c; No. 36, 5c; No. 37, 4c; No. 38, 3c; No. 39, 2c; No. 40, 1c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45,